

LON

7. Reaching to a great distance.
If the way be too *long* for thee. *Deut. xiv. 24.*
They are old by reason of the very *long* journey. *Jsf. ix.*
8. In music and pronunciation.] Protracted; as, a long note; a long syllable.
Long. adv.
1. To a great length.
The marble brought, crests the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars *long-extended* rows
On which the planted grove and penile garden grows.
Prior.
2. Not for a short time.
With mighty barres of *long-enduring* brass. *Fairfax.*
When the trumpet foundeth *long*, they shall come up to the mount.
Exod. xix. 13.
The martial Ancus
Furbish'd the rusty sword again, *Dryden.*
Refum'd the *long-forgotten* shield.
One of these advantages, that which Cornille has laid down, is the making choice of some signal and *long-expected* day, whereon the action of the play is to depend.
Dryden on Dramatick Poessy.
So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and *long*
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryden's Æn.*
The muse resumes her *long-forgotten* lays, *Dryden.*
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys.
No man has complain'd that you have discourag'd too *long*
on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning more.
Dryden.
Perfa left for you
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,
That *long-contended* prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*
It may help to put an end to that *long-agitated* and unreasonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*
Heav'n restores
To thy fond with the *long-expected* shores. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the superlative, for most time.
When she could not *longer* hide him, she took for him an ark of bullrushes. *Exod. ii. 3.*
Elders parents signifies either the eldest men and women that have had children, or those who have *longest* had issue. *Locke.*
4. Not soon.
Not *long* after there arose against it a tempestuous wind. *Acts xxvii. 14.*
5. At a point of duration far distant.
If the world had been eternal, those would have been found in it, and generally spread *long* ago, and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Says, that you once were virtuous *long* ago? *Philips's Briton.*
A frugal, hardy people.
6. [For *along*; *au long*, Fr.] All along; throughout.
Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life *long*. *Fairy Queen.*
Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning firsteth all night *long*,
And then they say no spirit walks abroad,
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
No hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakep. Ham't.*
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Gen. xlviii. 15.*
He fed me all my life *long* to this day. *Psal.*
Forty years *long* was I griev'd with this generation. *Psal.*
tailure. A word now out of use, but truly English.
Long. v. n. [gelang, a fault, Saxon.] By the fault; by the failure.
Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not *long* of them, than with pains and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker, b. v.*
Maine, Bloys, Poitiers, and Tours are won away,
Lear all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
Mistress, all this coil is *long* of you. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps
long of his fond adores that we know so little more. *Glauco.*
To *long* v. n. [gelangen, German, to ask. Skinner.] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued, with for or after before the thing desired.
Fresh expectation troubled not the land
With any *long'd* for change, or better state. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
And thine eyes shall look, and fail with *longing* for them. *Deut. xxviii. 32.*
If east he wished, now he *longed* fore. *Fairfax, b. i.*
The great master perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkish tyrant *long'd* after. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
If the report be good, it causeth love,
And *longing* hopes, and well assured joy. *Davies.*
His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,
And *long* for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

LON

- Glad of the gift, the new made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and *long* for equal foes. *Dryd.*
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This *longing* after immortality? *Addison's Cato.*
There's the tie that binds you;
You *long* to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison.*
Nicomedes *longing* for herrings, was supplied with fresh ones by his cook, though at a great distance from the sea.
Arbutnot on Cato.
Through stormy seas
I courted dangers, and I *long'd* for death. *A. Philips.*
LONGANIMITY. n. f. [longanimitas, Latin; longauimite, Fr.] Forbearance; patience of offences.
It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekness of Moses, and surely had mustered any but the *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and *longanimity*, than in the purple mantle of blood. *Howell's England's Tears.*
LONGBOAT. n. f. The largest boat belonging to a ship.
At the first descent on shoar, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat*. *Wotton.*
They first betray their masters, and then, when they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the *longboat*. *L'Estrange.*
LONGEVITY. n. f. [longevus, Latin.] Length of life.
That those are countries suitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the *longevity* of the natives. *Ray on Creation.*
The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
LONGIMANOUS. adj. [longuimanus, French; longimanus, Lat.] Long-handed; having long hands.
The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so *longimanous* as to reach the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their elyums. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. vii.*
LONGIMETRY. n. f. [longus and metria; longimetrie, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances.
Our two eyes are like two different stations in *longimetry*, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
LONGING. n. f. [from long.] Earnest desire; continual wish.
When within short time I came to the degree of uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet *longings*, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they should end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*
I have a woman's *longing*,
An appetite that I am sick withal,
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its want of, and *longings* after, them. *Locke.*
LONGINGLY. adv. [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes.
To his first bias *longingly* he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*
LONGISH. adj. [from long.] Somewhat long.
LONGITUDE. n. f. [longitudo, French; longitudo, Latin.] 1. Length; the greatest dimension.
The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude. *Wotton's Architect.*
The variety of the alphabet was in mere *longitude* only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unfathomable number. *Bentley's Sermon.*
This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of distance, that it cannot be destroyed nor impaired. *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.
Some of Magellan's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of *longitude*. *Abbot.*
3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.
To conclude;
Of *longitudes*, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Deane.*
His was the method of discovering the *longitude* by bomb vessels. *Arbut. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
4. The position of any thing to east or west.
The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the first point of enumeration toward the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
LONGITUDINAL. adj. [from *longitude*; longitudinalis, French.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.
Longitudinal is opposed to transverse: these vesiculae are distended, and their *longitudinal* diameters straitened, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*

LONGLY.

LOO

- LOGLY. adv.* [from long.] Longingly; with great liking.
Master, you look'd to *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the path of all. *Shakep.*
LOGLY. adv. [from long.] Tedious; wearisome by its length.
They found the war so churlish and *longsome*, as they grew then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state to succour those countries, they should but consume themselves in an endless war. *Dixon's War with Spain.*
When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,
We tread with weary steps the *longsome* plain. *Prior.*
LOOSUFFERING. adj. [long and suffering.] Patient; not easily provoked.
The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *loosuffering*, and abundant in goodness. *Exod. xxxiv. 6.*
LOOSUFFERING. n. f. Patience of offence; clemency.
We infer from the mercy and *loosuffering* of God, that they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour. *Regent.*
LOOSER. n. f. [long and tail.] Cut and long tail: a canting term for one of another.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
— Ay, that I will come cut and *loosed* under the degree of a square. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
LOOSELY. adv. [This and many other words fo terminated are corrupted from *loose*.] In the longitudinal direction.
This island stands as a vast mole, which lies *loosely*, almost in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison on Italy.*
LOOSELY. adv. [long and loose.] Long-breathed; tedious.
My finish you intended,
Which, I confess, is too *loosely* made. *Swift.*
LOOSELY. adv. [long and loose.] In the longitudinal direction.
They make a little cross of a quill, *loosely* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*
He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *loosely* unto the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakevall.*
LOO. n. f. A game at cards.
A feverish indignation, that all those affections of the mind should be thus viciy thrown away upon a hand at *loo*. *Addison.*
In the fights of *loo*. *Pope.*
LOOMLY. adj. [loomy and like.] Aukward; clumsy.
The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master setting his boys their lessons, and a *loomy* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars. *L'Estrange.*
LOOF. n. f. It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chefs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle. *Sea Dictionary.*
To *LOOF. v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.
LOOFY. n. f. [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. Skinner mentions *loopy*, German, *foolish*; and *Janus*, *loose*, a clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original.] A lubber; a clumsy clown.
The vices trace
From the father's scoundrel race.
Who could give the *loopy* such airs?
Were they mafons, were they butchers? *Swift.*
LOOFED. adj. [from *loof*.] Gone to a distance.
She once being *loofed*, Antony
Claps on his sea-wings, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To *LOOF. v. n.* [loof, Saxon.]
1. To direct the eye to or from any object.
Your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you *look* on now. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*
The gods *look* down, and the unnatural scene
They laugh at. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
Abimelech *look'd* out at a window, and saw Isaac. *Gen.*
Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am not able to *look* up. *Psal. xl. 12.*
He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to *look* to. *1 Sam. xvi. 17.*
The fathers shall not *look* back to their children. *Jer.*
He had *look'd* round about on them with anger. *Mark iii.*
The state would cast the eye, and *look* about to see, whether there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*
Fine devices of arching water without spilling, be pretty things to *look* on, but nothing to health. *Bacon's Essays.*
Fresh appears white, whether the sun be in the meridian, or anywhere between it and the horizon, and from what place loever the beholders *look* upon it. *Boyle on Calours.*
They'll rather wait the running of the river dy, than take pains to *look* about for a bridge. *L'Estrange.*
Thus pend'ring, he *look'd* under with his eyes,
And saw the woman's tears. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Betwixt if thou dar'st, *look* out
Upon you slaughter'd host. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
I cannot, without some indignation, *look* on an ill copy of an excellent original; much less can I behold with patience Virgil and Homer abused to their faces, by a baching interpreter. *Dryden.*
Intellectual being, in their constant endeavours alter true

LOO

- sclicity, can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till they have *looked* before them, and informed themselves, whether that particular thing lie in their way to their main end. *Locke.*
There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures and discourses capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never take the pains to *look* into. *Locke.*
Towards those who communicate their thoughts in print, I cannot but *look* with a friendly regard, provided there is no tendency in their writings to vice. *Addison's Freeholder.*
A solid and substantial greatness of soul *looks* down with a generous neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 255.*
I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a wreck, and *look* about me to see how few friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*
The optick nerves of such animals as *look* the same way with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the brain; but the optick nerves of such animals as do not *look* the same way with both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. To have power of seeing.
Fate lies thy life lodg'd in a brittle glass,
And *looks* it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*
3. To direct the intellectual eye.
In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present and to come, let us *look* up to God, and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
We are not only to *look* at the bare action, but at the reason of it. *Stillingfleet.*
The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himself; and if we *look* well about us, we shall find this to be the case of most mediations. *L'Estrange.*
They will not *look* beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*
Every one, if he would *look* into himself, would find some defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*
Change a man's view of things; let him *look* into the future state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*
4. To expect.
Being once chafed, he speaks
What's in his heart; and that is there, which *looks*
With us to break his neck. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
If he long deferred the match, he must *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*
5. To take care; to watch.
I *look* that ye bind them fast. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to *look* that he used them before they spoiled, else he robbed others. *Locke.*
6. To be directed with regard to any object.
Let thine eyes *look* right on, and let thine eyelids *look* straight before thee. *Prov. iv. 25.*
7. To have any particular appearance.
I took the way,
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay;
And *look'd* as lightly pres'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*
That spotless modesty of private and publick life, that generous spirit, which all other Christians ought to labour after, should *look* in us as if they were natural. *Spratt's Sermon.*
Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and fortune, as it *looks* like the effect either of that, or at least of prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*
Cowards are offensive to my sight;
Nor shall they see me do an act that *looks*
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*
Should I publish any favours done me by your lordship, I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*
Something very noble may be discerned, but it *looketh* cumbersome. *Felton on the Classics.*
Late, a sad spectacle of woe, he trod
The desert sands, and now he *looks* a god. *Pope's Ody.*
From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a practice *looks* in another person, and remember that it *looks* as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*
8. To seem.
To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a supply, *looks* very fullen. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
This makes it *look* the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects thence arising. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
9. To have any air, mien, or manner.
Nay *look* not big, nor stamp, nor flare, nor fret,
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
What haste *looks* through his eyes?
So should he *look* that seems to speak things strange. *Shak.*
Give me your hand, and trust me you *look* well, and bear your years very well. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

Can